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Borough of



Rawtenstall

Annual Report

for 1925

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

RAWTENSTALL :
"FREE PRESS" OFFICE.

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BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

THE MAYOR (Ex-Officio).

Chairman : Councillor HARDMAN.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman BARNES (Mayor).

Alderman HENRY CRABTREE.

Councillor KENYON.

„ SELLERS.

„ BARNES.

„ HAWORTH.

„ CURLEY.

„ HAMER.

„ CARRIE WHITEHEAD.

„ JACKSON.

„ ROTHWELL.

„ BARRITT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. E. HELM B.A., M.B., B.C. (Camb.).

Sanitary Inspector :

W. E. HOYLE, A.R.S.I.,

Certified Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. A. FITTON, C.M.B., State Regd. Nurse.

Miss E. PORTER, C.M.B., State Regd. Nurse.

Clerks :

J. S. ASHWORTH (Senior),

A. L. TAYLOR.

Hospital Caretaker and Disinfectors : A. HEAP.

Medical Officer's Report.

Health Department,
29, Kay Street,
RAWTENSTALL,
April, 1926.

To the Members of the Town Council of the Borough of Rawtenstall.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Twenty-second Annual Report for your consideration.

This report is in the nature of a survey of the progress made during the five years 1921-25, inclusive.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	9528
Population Census (1921)	28970
Estimated Population (1925)	28960
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	7371
No. of Separate Families Census (1921)	7421
Rateable Value	£176,929
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£650

Dairy farming is carried on in all parts, but the Borough is an industrial one, the chief trades in order of importance being Cotton Weaving and Spinning, Slipper Manufacturing, Felt and Woollen Manufacturing, Cotton Printing and Cotton Dyeing, Coal Mining, Cotton Waste Bleaching, and Stone Quarrying.

To show the influence of some of these trades on the health of those engaged in them, the following tables have been prepared: they show the number of male and female deaths in each year from 1921 to 1925 inclusive, the average age at death for each sex, the number of persons engaged, and the total death rate, also, for comparison, the death rate of persons over the age of 15 years of the whole population. The figures showing the number employed are taken as far as possible from the census returns for 1921, and are only approximately correct. The chief causes of death for each trade are also given, and may be compared with those in the table on page 36, which gives the causes of death for the whole population in 1925.

The Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Printing and Dyeing Trades.

Year	No. of Deaths		Average Age at Death		Approximate Number Employed	Total Death rate per 1000 empl'yd	Adult Death Rate of Borough as a whole
	M	F	M	F			
1921	38	20	62.2	45.3			
1922	42	16	60.0	50.2			
1923	40	16	61.0	46.5			
1924	45	16	61.0	49.6			
1925	35	12	59.0	50.5			
Totals	200	80	60.6	48.1	5229.	10.7	11.2

The lower average age at death of females is accounted for by the fact that most of them give up their occupation in the mill when they marry, and when they die, the death is not recorded as of a cotton operative.

The principal causes of death of Cotton Workers during the five years were :—

CAUSE.	Males.	Females.
Influenza	6	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	15
Cancer	16	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	31	2
Heart Disease	34	17
Arterio Sclerosis	17	—
Bronchitis... ..	18	12
Pneumonia	10	3
Nephritis... ..	10	2
Suicide	2	2
Old Age	20	6
Other Diseases... ..	30	13

The Slipper Trade.

Year.	No. of Deaths.		Average age at death.		Approximate Number Employed.	Total death rate.	Adult Death Rate of the Borough as a whole.
	M	F	M	F			
1921	4	2	57·7	19·0			
1922	13	2	41·0	51·5			
1923	16	—	51·3	nil.			
1924	14	6	38·0	34·5			
1925	13	4	54·6	21·5			
Totals	60	14	47·8	32·5	2629	5·6	11·2

One is at once struck by the low average age at death. This is in part accounted for on the one hand by the comparative youth of the slipper industry and those employed in it, and on the other hand by the fact that slipper workers

as a whole are probably of inferior physique compared with workers in other trades as a whole, as many of the processes demand of the worker, skill rather than strength.

The principal causes of death of Slipper Workers during the five years were :—

CAUSE.	Males.	Females.
Influenza	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	4
Cancer	5	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	10	2
Heart Disease	3	1
Bronchitis... ..	2	1
Pneumonia	2	—
Nephritis... ..	7	—
Suicide	2	—
Old Age	3	—
Other Diseases... ..	13	4

The Felt and Woollen Trade.

Year	No. of Deaths		Average Age at Death		Approximate Number Employed	Total Death Rate	Adult Death Rate of Borough as a whole
	M	F	M	F			
1921	11	1	57.5	78.0			
1922	13	1	70.4	53.0			
1923	28	1	61.0	69.0			
1924	14	—	66.5	—			
1925	13	2	64.0	48.0			
Totals	79	5	63.8	59.2	1200.	14.0	11.2

The average age at death is highest in the felt and woollen trades partly accounted for by the fact that the industry is an old one. The death rate is comparatively high due to the age of those employed.

The principal causes of death in the Felt and Woollen Trade during the five years were :—

CAUSE.	Males.	Females.
Influenza	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—
Cancer	10	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	13	—
Heart Disease	15	1
Arterio Sclerosis	4	—
Bronchitis... ..	5	—
Pneumonia	6	—
Nephritis... ..	7	1
Suicide	1	—
Old Age	8	2
Other Diseases... ..	4	—

The Coal Trade.

Year	No. of Deaths	Average Age at Death	Approximate Number Employed	Total Death Rate	Adult Death Rate of Borough as a whole
	M	M			
1921	1	65.6			
1922	8	61.6			
1923	1	40.0			
1924	5	69.2			
1925	4	59.5			
Totals	19	62.5	218.	17.2	11 2

The average age at death is second only to that in the Felt and Woollen Trade and the death rate is high owing to the number of elderly workers.

The principal causes of death in the Coal Trade during the five years were :—

CAUSE.	Males.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Cancer	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	3
Heart Disease	4
Arterio Sclerosis	3
Bronchitis... ..	2
Pneumonia	1
Other Diseases... ..	2
Chronic Rheumatism	1

There were no deaths from accidents in the mines during the past five years.

Respiratory Diseases account for the greatest percentages of deaths in Rawtenstall, and the following table shows in percentages the average number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and from other respiratory diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, for the whole population and for each of the before-mentioned trades.

Description.	Average percentage of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1921-1925.	Average percentage of deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, 1921-1925
Whole Population.....	5.	14.
Cotton Trade.....	9.2	15.3
Slipper Trade.....	21.6	6.7
Felt and Woollen Trade.....	3.5	13.0
Coal Trade.....	5.2	10.5

The following table shows the average number per 1000 of the whole population and per thousand of those employed in each trade that have died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and from other respiratory diseases excluding Tuberculosis during the past five years.

Description.	Average death rate per 1,000 from Tuberculosis.	Average death rate per 1,000, Respiratory Diseases excluding Tuberculosis.
Whole Population.....	0.68	1.96
Cotton Trade.....	0.99	1.64
Slipper Trade.....	1.21	0.36
Felt and Woollen Trade.....	0.50	1.82
Coal Trade.....	0.90	1.80

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.—5000 or 68 per cent of the houses are supplied from the reservoirs of the Bury and District Joint Water Board, two of which are in the Borough. The Corporation of Rawtenstall has two representatives on this Board. This supply is direct to each house and has been plentiful and of good quality during the whole of the past five years, except for a short time during the Autumn of 1921.

The remainder of the houses are supplied from private reservoirs, springs, and shallow wells, some of which need careful supervision. The Greenbank Estate supplies 1000 houses in Cloughfold and the water is carefully gathered and stored, and is sufficient for the houses of the district it serves.

The Rawcliffe Reservoir supplies 300 houses in the Constablelee Area; this is at times liable to contamination and is only just sufficient for the needs of the houses supplied. The remainder of the houses are supplied from wells and small reservoirs.

The rainfall was as follows :—

1921	44.82ins.
1922	49.41 ,,
1923	55.67 ,,
1924	53.12 ,,
1925	46.02 ,,

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The River Irwell flows from East to West near the Southern part of the

Borough, and receives two tributaries, the Whitewell and the Cowpe Brooks, at Waterfoot, and one at Rawtenstall, the Lummy. All are polluted to some extent by effluents from settling tanks at Printworks and Woollen Mills on their banks, but very little solid matter finds its way into the streams.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The whole district is efficiently drained and sewered with the exception of a number of farms and the dwellings near them.

Surface water from the roads, etc., is drained to the river, and the streams which feed it.

Sewage is treated by the Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Bacup Joint Outfall Sewage Board at the Sewage Works, Ewood Bridge, situate at the extreme South-Western boundary of the Borough.

The sewage is treated by settling tanks, Rotary Filters and Broad irrigation.

SCHOOLS.—The Sanitary condition of the Schools is good, and the general health of the children excellent.

Influenza was prevalent during the winter and it was necessary to close all the Elementary Schools during part of January and February.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent in Rawtenstall during the Autumn, and St. James the Less R.C. School and St. Mary's Church of England School were closed for a time.

School or Department.	Period.	Disease.
All Schools.	19/ 1/25—27/ 1/25.	Influenza.
All Schools.	30/ 1/25— 9/ 2/25.	Influenza.
St. James R.C., Rawtenstall	5/10/25—19/10/25.	Scarlet Fever.
St. Mary's C. of E., Rawtenstall	13/11/25—30/11/25.	Scarlet Fever.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY. PRODUCTION.—The majority of the producers understand the necessity of cooling the milk as soon as it is taken from the cow, and possess efficient coolers. They do not yet recognise the need for grooming the cattle, for covered pails, and for the wearing of washable overalls when milking, and consequently, much foreign matter finds its way into the milk. I am of opinion that regulations should be issued to make these methods compulsory and not optional.

At present farmers take endless pains to clean their milking pails and kits, and then undo all their work by allowing the cows to be dirty and ungroomed by not wearing washable overalls, and by milking into open pails, and keeping the milk strainer and cooler in the shippon itself, etc.

DISTRIBUTION.—There are 115 farmers in the Borough who produce milk and the bulk are also retailers. Some dispose of their milk wholesale to dairy men outside the Borough, but this has not resulted in any shortage.

The arrangements for the supply of milk are adequate and generally speaking, the method of distribution has improved during the past five years. Many of the kits are now fitted with taps and the wearing of washable overalls is becoming more general. The whole of the milk consumed in the Borough is delivered to the homes of the people within an hour or two of being taken from the cows, and there is therefore very little time for deterioration in the quality of the milk to take place before it is used.

No licences for the sale of milk under special designations have been applied for by farmers in this Borough, but one has been granted to a farmer who distributes "Grade A" milk which is produced in Haslingden.

Lectures have been arranged and leaflets distributed to farmers explaining how clean milk should be produced and some good is resulting.

MEAT.—The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, were well received by the butchers in this town, and a meeting at the Town Hall was attended by a representative from every firm in the Borough. The butchers agreed to carry out the regulations to the best of their ability, but unfortunately, the Ministry of Health, in subsequent circulars, so watered them down, that there is not now the uniformity there was at the beginning.

MEAT INSPECTION.—This is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector who is a qualified Meat Inspector. (The Corporation have appointed an assistant to undertake routine work in order to free the Sanitary Inspector for this work of meat inspection.)

The Meat Inspector visits the slaughter houses regularly and 3372 lbs. of meat were condemned, also 35 ox livers, and disposed of by burning in the Destructor belonging to the Haslingden Corporation.

The declarations by the butchers for regular slaughtering days are set out below :—

Day.	Number of Butchers Killing.	Animals Killed.
Sunday	10	Cattle and Sheep.
Monday	23	Cattle, Sheep and Pigs
Tuesday	20	Cattle Sheep and Pigs
Wednesday	14	Cattle Sheep and Pigs (Mostly Sheep).
Thursday	4	Cattle and Sheep. (Mostly Sheep).
Friday	4	Sheep.
Saturday	None.	

PREPARED FOOD WORKS.—There are six prepared food works in the Borough preparing the following foods :—Brawn, Boiled Ham, Sausage, Roast Pork, and other prepared foods which are distributed over a large area.

The whole of the works are visited regularly and the work is carried out in a satisfactory manner, and all raw material used therein is of good quality.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 48 Bakehouses within the Borough, and they are in good condition.

MARKETS.—There are two Markets, one at Rawtenstall and one at Waterfoot, the former is held on Thursday and Saturday, and the latter on Friday.

The Meat Stalls have been constructed so as to comply with the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Vital Statistics.

THE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the Borough in 1925 was 471, but 126 of these were of non-residents and took place in Moorlands House Infirmary. There were forty-four deaths in Public Institutions elsewhere, of persons belonging to the Borough.

The net number of deaths was therefore 389 (Males 195, Females 194) as compared with 426 in 1924, 392 in 1923, 435 in 1922, and 364 in 1921.

The numbers who died in the various age groups are as follows :—

Year	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 up
1925	38	8	10	10	14	41	110	158
1924	50	5	6	10	25	42	121	167
1923	38	5	4	6	13	47	119	160
1922	44	11	9	14	14	49	123	171
1921	41	8	4	7	17	33	99	155

The corrected death rate was 13.0 per 1000 as compared with 14.5 in 1924; 13.5 in 1923; 15.0 in 1922; and 12.5 in 1921.

The number of deaths in 1925 and the death rate were the lowest of any year of the five under review, with the exception of 1921.

The excess of births over deaths in 1925 was forty-four.

BIRTH RATE.—The total number of births belonging to the Borough was 433 (Males 208; Females 225) as compared with 480 in 1925; 506 in 1923; 491 in 1922; and 595 in 1921.

The Birth Rate was 14.9 as compared with 16.4 in 1924; 17.4 in 1923; 16.9 in 1922; 20.5 in 1921.

The number of births and the birth rate are the lowest of any of the five years under review; in fact with the exception of the war years 1917, when it was 11.7; 1918 when it was 12.8; and 1919, the first year after the conclusion of the war, when the birth rate was 12.5, the rate for 1925 is the lowest ever recorded, for the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Thirty - eight deaths of infants took place compared with 50 in 1924, 38 in 1923, 44 in 1922, and 41 in 1921.

The death rate per 1000 births was 87 as compared with 104 in 1924; 75 in 1923; 89 in 1922; and 68 in 1921.

The following table gives the causes of Infantile Deaths during 1925 and the preceding four years.

Cause of Death.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bronchitis	6	4	4	6	3
Pneumonia	4	9	4	10	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	3	—	2
Measles	1	1	2	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	1	—	1
Diarrhoea	3	1	1	3	3
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—
Accidents	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—
Convulsions	—	3	4	1	3
Premature Birth ...	17	10	6	15	7
Congenital Debility	—	5	6	7	9
Wasting Diseases ...	2	6	4	3	3
Other Causes	4	2	2	4	1

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.—Cases of Scarlet Fever appeared in greater numbers than usual in March and April, chiefly in the Crawshawbooth district, the numbers decreased during summer, but there was a more severe outbreak in September in Rawtenstall, and the spread was not arrested at the end of the year. The cases were without exception very mild and there is no doubt that it was owing to this, that so much difficulty was experienced in checking the disease, as children were discovered who had such mild attacks that it was never recognised by their parents that they should have been isolated.

There were 116 cases as compared with 24 in 1924, 29 in 1923, 82 in 1922, and 26 in 1921.

Thirteen cases were removed to hospital.

There was only one death, and although the child was convalescent from Scarlet Fever the death was really due to Chronic Cardiac Disease.

The death rate was 0.03 per thousand per annum, as compared with 0.03 in 1924, 0.00 in 1923, 0.00 in 1922, and 0.03 in 1921.

The case rate per 1000 living in Rawtenstall was 4.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were fifteen cases of Diphtheria as compared with 15 in 1924, 13 in 1923, 9 in 1922, and 13 in 1921.

Eight cases were removed to Hospital.

There was one death, not in Hospital, giving a death rate equal to 0.03 per thousand per annum. The case rate per 1000 of the population was 0.52.

MEASLES.—There was an outbreak of Measles during the Summer months, and there were two deaths, both children under two years of age. There were 2 in 1924, 6 in 1923, 4 in 1922, and 1 in 1921.

The death rate was 0.06 per thousand per annum.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There were scattered cases of Whooping Cough in Spring and Autumn, with two deaths, both of children under two years of age. The death rate was equal to 0.06 per thousand per annum.

There was 1 death in 1924, 1 in 1923, five in 1922 and 2 in 1921.

DIARRHŒA.—There were three deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases of children under two years of age, compared with 3 in 1924, 3 in 1923, 3 in 1922, and 4 in 1921. The death rate was 6.9 per 1000 births.

PNEUMONIA.—Sixteen cases of Pneumonia were notified. The number of deaths from all forms of Pneumonia was 29 as compared with 27 in 1924, 25 in 1923, 36 in 1922, and 19 in 1921.

The death rate was equal to 1.00 per thousand per annum.

ERYSIPELAS.—Twenty-three cases were notified as compared with 11 in 1924, 17 in 1923, 11 in 1922, and 2 in 1921.

There were no deaths.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Four cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, two between the ages of 15—20, 1 between the ages of 20—35, and 1 between the ages of 45—65, as compared with 8 cases in 1924.

There were no deaths from Encephalitis Lethargica in 1925, as compared with 4 in 1924. A recent examination of the survivors shows that all are making very slow progress towards recovery. There is no mental impairment in any case.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 35 Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as compared with 32 in 1924, 25 in 1923, 26 in 1922, and 20 in 1921.

15 patients received treatment either in Sanatoria or Pulmonary Hospitals, and there were 21 deaths, four of them in Hospital. There were 23 deaths in 1924, 16 in 1923, 20 in 1922, and 19 in 1921.

The death rates were 0.72 in 1925, 0.78 in 1924, 0.51 in 1923, 0.68 in 1922, and 0.65 in 1921.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty-two cases were notified as compared with 22 in 1924, 16 in 1923, 14 in 1922, and 11 in 1921.

There were five deaths giving a death rate equal to 0.17 per thousand, compared with 0.23 in 1924, 0.13 in 1923, 0.26 in 1922, and 0.27 in 1921.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. — Nine cases were notified as compared with 3 in 1924, 2 in 1923, 3 in 1922, and 2 in 1921.

Of the nine cases in 1925, four occurred in private practice and five in Moorlands Infirmary, and of the latter, three belonged to the Borough of Accrington.

A recent examination of the six cases belonging to this Borough shows that three recovered with unimpaired vision; two with impaired vision, and in one case there was total blindness.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Four cases were notified and two were removed to Hospital where they died.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever in 1924, 1 in 1923, 1 in 1922, and none in 1921.

The average case rate per 1000 confinements during the past five years was 0.021.

One of the cases of Puerperal Fever was at Moorlands Infirmary and the patient was not a resident in this Borough. There are facilities for efficient Hospital treatment of Puerperal Fever, see page 25, and also for confinements which are likely to prove difficult or dangerous owing to Pelvic Deformities, Eclampsia, Profound Anæmia, Cardiac Weakness, etc., see page 22, and it is hoped that Medical men will avail themselves of these arrangements to the utmost.

General Provision of Health Services.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Rawtenstall Corporation or by the County Council are as follows :—

(1) **TUBERCULOSIS.**—The treatment of Tuberculosis is in the hands of the Lancashire County Council, and the town is served by the County Tuberculosis Dispensary at Knott Hill House, Stacksteads, where Dr. MacPhee, a County Tuberculosis Officer attends every Monday at 2 p.m., and he arranges for the admission and removal of patients to and from suitable Sanatoria or Pulmonary Hospitals.

(2) MATERNITY. — MOORLANDS HOSPITAL.—The Rawtenstall Corporation has an arrangement with the Guardians, under which expectant mothers can be admitted to the Maternity Ward as paying patients at Moorlands Infirmary in the Borough, at a cost of £2 2s. od. per week, which includes medical attendance, nursing, and maintenance. The Health Committee pay a portion or the whole of this fee when the circumstances of the patient are such that she is unable to do so. When this is done, the patient is admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health; but the expectant mother (or her Medical Man) may make their own arrangements and when she does so, she is responsible for payment of the whole fee.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health has been given to these arrangements, which first came into operation in November, 1921. During the five years they have been in force, the number of mothers belonging to Rawtenstall who have been confined there are as follows :—

4 in 1921, 7 in 1922, 6 in 1923, 31 in 1924, and 57 in 1925.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER.—The Health Committee has an arrangement with St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, under which the Corporation pay the cost of the treatment of Maternity Cases sent from this Borough; this covers cases of difficult labour sent in during or just before confinement, cases of illness, such as Nephritis, Eclampsia, or Anæmia, which may occur during the later months of pregnancy, and which render it advisable that skilled attendance should be instantly available not

only at the confinement, but also during the time immediately before or after confinement. Complications following confinement, other than septic conditions, can also be sent. The cases should be sent in direct by the Doctor in attendance on the patient in one of the Corporation Ambulances, and no "recommend" is necessary, but it is advisable to warn the House Surgeon by telephone, giving the time the case is being sent in and also that it is from Rawtenstall.

Cases of Puerperal Fever must not be sent to St. Mary's Hospital or to Moorlands Infirmary. The number of cases sent to St. Mary's during the past five years are as follows :

7 in 1921; 14 in 1922, 5 in 1923, 10 in 1924, and 8 in 1925.

It must be borne in mind that only cases where labour is expected to be normal should be sent to Moorlands Infirmary, and it is hoped that Doctors will make the fullest use of St. Mary's Hospital for all cases where labour is expected to be difficult or complicated by such conditions as Albuminaria, Eclampsia, Cardiac Weakness or Anæmia.

(3) CHILDREN.—The Health Committee has an arrangement with the Guardians under which children under 5 years of age can be admitted to Moorlands Infirmary at a cost of £1 1s. 6d. per week, which covers medical attendance, treatment, and maintenance. The Health Committee pays the whole or a portion of this cost when the circumstances of the parents are such that it cannot be borne by them. This arrangement has the Sanction of the Ministry of Health. It came into being in 1921, and

in 1921, 3 cases were admitted; in 1922, 1 case; in 1923, 1 case; in 1924, 4 cases; and in 1925, 2 cases.

BURY INFIRMARY.—Operations for the radical cure of Hernia, etc., are dealt with at The Infirmary, Bury, and the cost of the recommends is borne by the Health Committee.

PENDLEBURY and ROYAL INFIRMARY, MANCHESTER.—Cases needing operation for the rectification of deformities such as talipes, genu valgum, etc., are sent to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, or in the case of older children, The Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

FEVER.—An annual retaining fee is paid to the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, and cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Malaria, and Dysentery can be moved to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, when it is necessary in the interest of the Public Health, or when the conditions of the patient demands it or when there is lack of proper facilities for treatment in the home of the patient. The cost is £4 4s. od. per week per patient, and this covers medical attendance, nursing, and maintenance. Cases are removed by the Hospital Motor Ambulance at a cost of £2 2s. od. per case.

Cases are only admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Inspector acting in his absence. In the event of a case urgently needing removal, for example, a patient suffering from Diphtheria, and likely to need the operation of Tracheotomy, the Health Offices, 29, Kay Street, Rawtenstall (Telephone No. Rossendale 124), should be communicated with. If the Office

is closed, the Medical Officer of Health (Telephone Rosendale 161), and if he is away, the Sanitary Inspector, 125 Haslingden Old Road, Rawtenstall (Telephone No. 124—extension). Unless this is done, much valuable time may be wasted and the case may be refused admission. The Borough of Rawtenstall is so extensive and the houses and streets so scattered, that it is necessary for someone to meet the Ambulance from Bury, and guide the driver to the patient's house. The staff of the Health Department, are accustomed to making these arrangements, and much time is saved to the patient's advantage if this routine is followed.

The numbers of cases removed to Bury each year since 1921 are as follows :—

Disease.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Diphtheria	3	2	4	2	6
Enteric Fever	1	1		1	
Scarlet Fever		6	2	5	10
Erysipelas		1			
Puerperal			1		2
Totals	4	10	7	8	18

MONSALL FEVER HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER.—

In 1925, a contract was made with Manchester Corporation for the treatment of cases of Puerperal Fever at Monsall Fever Hospital (belonging to the Manchester Corporation) where there are special facilities at a cost of £4 4s. 0d.

per week per patient for treatment and maintenance plus £2 2s. od. per case for removal by the Monsall Hospital Ambulance. It should be noted that in this case also, patients are only admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Inspector, acting on his behalf, and must not be moved in the Rawtenstall Ambulances. Before this arrangement was made, cases of Puerperal Fever had been sent to Bury, and this was felt to be undesirable as in the event of a sudden epidemic of Infectious Disease, there might be no beds available at Bury for Puerperal Fever.

SMALL POX.—The Corporation owns a small isolation hospital for Small Pox, situate at The Ridge, Hareholme, within the Borough, with accommodation for twenty-two patients and where there is an installation for disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc., by means of super-heated steam. There has only been one suspected case of Small Pox during the past five years.

Hospital treatment generally is available at The infirmary, Bury, and The Royal Infirmary, Manchester, and the St. Mary's Hospital for Diseases of Women in Maternity, Manchester, and these Hospitals are subsidised by a Workpeople's Hospital Fund, founded during 1925. Although the council as a council has no control over this fund, the Mayor, for the time being, is the Chairman, and the fund is administered from the Town Hall.

The fund which realised over £1900 in 1925, is used for the benefit of the ratepayers in the widest sense, and provides a large measure of help to Local Nursing Societies as mentioned later.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

Cases are removed to THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, BURY, by the BURY & DISTRICT JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD'S MOTOR AMBULANCE.

Cases are removed to MONSALL FEVER HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER, by the MOTOR AMBULANCE of the MONSALL FEVER HOSPITAL.

It may be mentioned here, that from the time a call is received by either of these Hospitals, seldom more than an hour and a half elapses before the patient is safely in the Hospital.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

The Corporation owns two Motor Ambulances, which are housed at the Fire Station, Rawtenstall, and are free to ratepayers for journeys up to 20 miles on presentation of a Doctor's Certificate in case of illness or a call by some responsible person in case of accident.

These Ambulances are also used for the removal of patients from Hospitals outside the Borough to their homes in the Borough in cases where the Hospital Authority certifies as to the need for the Ambulance.

NO. OF CASES REMOVED BY RAWTENSTALL
AMBULANCES.

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
174	217	297	492	600

The use of these Ambulances has grown so rapidly during the past year, that it is felt that there is a tendency to use them for all cases rather than those that really need them, and instances have occurred when the ambulance was in use for a trivial case when it was urgently needed for a serious one.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The Corporation maintains three Centres where sessions are held for consultations as follows :—

At the Council School, Peel Street, Cloughfold.

Sessions.—1st and 3rd Tuesday each month, 2-30 p.m.—4 p.m.

Medical Officer of Health and both Health Visitors attend.

At the Goodshaw Baptist Sunday School, Burnley Road, Crawshawbooth.

Sessions.—2nd and 4th Tuesday each month, 3 p.m.—4 p.m.

Medical Officer of Health and Nurse Porter attend on the 2nd Tuesday, and Nurse Porter attends on the 4th Tuesday.

At Whitewell Bottom Council School, Burnley Road,
Whitewell Bottom.

Sessions.—2nd and 4th Tuesday each month,
2-30 p.m.—4 p.m.

Nurse Fitton attends on the 2nd Tuesday, and
Medical Officer of Health and Nurse Fitton
attend 4th Tuesday.

There are three School Clinics in the Borough, which
are open as follows :—

THE COUNCIL SCHOOL, PEEL STREET, CLOUGHFOLD.

Monday, 9 a.m.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.
Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.—12 a.m.	Dental Treatment.
Wednesday, 9-30—12 a.m.	do. do.
Wednesday, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.
Thursday, 9-30—12 a.m.	Dental Treatment.
Friday, 9-30 a.m.—11 a.m.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.

THE COUNCIL SCHOOL, WHITEWELL BOTTOM.

Monday, 9-30—10 a.m.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.
Wednesday, 2-30—4 p.m.	do. do.
Friday, 9-30—10-15 a.m.	do. do.

THE COUNCIL SCHOOL, GOODSHAW.

Tuesday, 9-0—10 a.m.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.
Thursday, 9-0—10 a.m.	do. do.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank those
who have helped, and to extend to them and others an
invitation to send in their names to me, or to Miss C.
Whitehead, Brynbella, Rawtenstall; Mrs. Holt, Holme-

field, Crawshawboth, or Mrs. Brocklehurst, Newchurch, in order that they may receive notice when and where their help can be utilised.

The following food, etc., was supplied  to necessitous families :—

Virol	348 lbs.
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	276 8oz. bottles.
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	438 lbs.
Lactagol	248 tins.
Cristolax	108 8oz. bottles.
Parishes Food	5 8oz. bottles.
Milk	8486 pints.

HEALTH VISITORS.—Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

To Expectant Mothers (1) 1st Visit 115 (2) Total Visits 115.
 To Infants under 1 yr. (1) 1st Visit 521 (2) Total Visits 2644.
 To Children 1 to 5. Total Visits, 912.

The following table shows the number of attendances of breast and bottle fed infants under one year of age, and also the number of attendances of other children under five years of age at each Centre :—

	Under 1 year		1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	Averag- attend ance
	Breast	Bottle					
Cloughfold	218	173	126	88	84	85	32.25
C'booth	114	103	48	28	28	23	28.66
W'Bottom	96	83	58	43	38	26	28.66

VISITS BY NURSING SOCIETIES.

Society Visiting.	Classification.		
	Children under 5.	After Confinements.	Confinements.
Newchurch.....	30	14	—
	56	11	—
	51	13	—
	49	3	—
	180	41	Nil
Waterfoot.....	132	—	—
	161	—	—
	69	—	—
	136	—	—
	498	Nil	Nil
Rawtenstall.....	50	—	188
	79	30	177
	14	44	138
	68	6	187
	211	80	690
Crawshawbooth.....	10	—	35
	34	—	32
	—	—	94
	18	—	85
	52	Nil	246

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—

There are four Nursing Societies in the Borough supported

by voluntary Contributions, grants from the Rawtenstall Workpeoples Hospital Fund, and subsidised by the Corporation in the shape of a payment of 4d. per visit for every visit made to

- (a) Confinements,
- (b) Illness after Confinement,
- (c) Illness of Children under 5 years of age.

These societies employ five properly qualified nurses, two of whom are certified midwives. The areas they serve, cover the whole Borough, and the services of the nurses are available for any case if there is a doctor in attendance.

MIDWIVES.—The Local Authority does not employ practising midwives and the only subsidy is the payment mentioned above to those Nursing Societies which have midwives on their staff.

The number of midwives practising in the area is eleven.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Health Committee, Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for their help and co-operation.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

Notifiable Diseases.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, number of deaths from these Diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1925.

Disease.	Cases Notified.													Hospital.		Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years												Total Cases Re- moved to Hos- pital.	Deaths in Hos- pital of persons belonging to District.	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over			
Smallpox																
Scarlet Fever	116	1	3	6	12	15	44	25	3	6		1		13		1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	15			1	3	2	4	4	1					8		1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)																
Acute Primary Pneumonia																
Acute Influenzal P'monia	16		1			1	1			5	5	2	1			29
Puerperal Fever	4									4				2	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1									1						
Poliomyelitis	1								1							
Encephalitis Lethargica..	4								2	1		1				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	9	9														
Erysipelas	23							1	1	4	4	5	8			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	35								7	11	4	12	1	15	4	21
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	22	1	2				2	2	5	8	1	1				5
Measles and German Measles																1
Whooping Cough																2
Any other disease—																0
Totals	246	11	6	7	15	18	50	32	20	40	14	22	10	38	6	62

Case Rate of Certain Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Cases notified in the District	Case rate per 1,000 living Rawtenstall.
Small Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	116	4.00
Diphtheria	15	0.52
Enteric Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	0.021
Erysipelas	23	—

TABLE A.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF
THE YEAR 1925.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Births—Legitimate	420	203	217
Illegitimate	13	5	8
Deaths	389	195	194
	From Sepsis.	Other Causes.	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth	2	—	

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

Total 41. Legitimate 38. Illegitimate 3.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 2

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 2

Death from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 3

	Per 1,000 of Population.			
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
Mean of 5 years—				
1895—1899	26.8	18.0	1.16	161
1900—1904	22.9	15.7	0.93	140
1905—1909	21.4	14.3	0.98	118
1910—1914	19.1	14.1	0.86	102
1915—1919	14.2	14.3	0.89	92
1920—1924	18.4	13.7	0.62	85
Year—				
1924	16.4	14.5	0.78	104
1925	14.9	†13.4	0.72	87
Increase or decrease in 1925 on :				
Mean of 5 years 1920-1924	—3.5	—0.3	+0.10	+2
Previous year ...	—1.5	—1.1	—0.06	—17

* Standardizing factor, 0.973; corrected death-rate=13.0 per 1,000.

TUBERCOLOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0-1			1					
1-5			2	1			1	
5-10			1				1	
10-15		2	2	2				
15-20	3	1	2	2		1		
20-25	4	3		1		2		
25-35	3	2	1	5	3			
35-45	4	1		1	1	2	1	1
45-55	4	3			5	2		
55-65	3	1	1		4			
65								
and upwards		1			1		1	
Totals	21	14	10	12	14	7	4	1
	35		22		21		5	

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases		Vision Unimpaired	Impaired Vision	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated				
	At Home	In Hosptl.			
*9	2	7	3	2	1

* Three of these cases belong to the Borough of Accrington and the present condition of vision is not known.

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Popu- lation	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.			Percentage of Total Deaths		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Med. Pract.	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Deaths
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Ad- justed Populations 20,000— 50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
Rawtenstall, estimated popu- lation 28960	14.9	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.44	0.44	0.10	87			

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

[illegible]

Action under Statutory Powers—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	None
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— (a) By Owners—Nil. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners—Nil. ...	
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	None

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	None
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : (a) By Owners—Nil. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners—Nil. ...	

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	None
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	None
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	None
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	None
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	None
D.—No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c. ...	None

* Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects. Notices with regard to drainage and other defects should be included under Sanitary Inspections.

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Health Department,
29, Kay Street,
RAWTENSTALL,

31st December, 1925.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Borough of Rawtenstall.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration, my Twelfth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1925, of the work done in the Health Department of the Borough.

Nuisances brought before Health Committee	461
Representing Houses	850
„ Other Premises	30
Nuisances Abated	527
Notices served—Nuisances :	
Informal	351
Interviews	222
Statutory	10
Legal Proceedings	None
Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907—	
Conversion of Closets	7
Provision of Dust Bins	None

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR :

Closets released	411
,, repaired	24
,, tipplers replaced	17
,, flushing apparatus repaired	6
,, flushing water supplied	11
,, provided for insufficiency	5
,, pails provided	30
,, converted	7
Gullies released	61
,, defective	16
Drains released	91
,, repaired	13
Dust Bins replaced	300
Ashpits abolished	4
,, repaired	25
Offensive accumulation removed	10
Eavestroughs repaired	23
Downspouts repaired	33
House walls repaired and pointed	20
,, ,, plastered	6
,, roofs repaired	10
,, doors repaired	4
,, windows repaired	33
,, (dirty) cleansed	2
Other premises cleansed	3
Fireranges repaired	10
Fireranges reset	7
Area grates repaired	4
Chimneys repaired	6
Outbuildings repaired	4

Absence of domestic water	23
Flagging repaired	8
Water storage tank repaired	1
Farms cleansed and limewashed	5
Dairies ventilated	2
Misuse of tip	6
Other defects remedied	10

Housing.

The work carried out during the year under the Housing Acts is set out in the table below :—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 7 |
| (2) No. of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 | 7 |
| (3) No. of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | None |
| (4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... | 7 |

REMEDY OF DEFECES WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	6
---	---

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number : One.

Registered from 1st January to 31st December, each year. Number of Lodgers, 48.

The condition of the above Lodging House is fair; it is kept clean and the premises are limewashed as per the By-laws and Public Health Act, 1875, Section 82, which notice was served upon the Owner.

The above house is included in the unhealthy area now approved.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 7 Furnished Rooms in the Borough, and two houses taking weekly lodgers. They are fairly well kept.

The above houses are in the unhealthy area now approved.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

No. of observations	7
Legal Proceedings	None
Time limit allowed for emission of black smoke per hour.....	10 Mins.

Copies of the observations are sent to the mills.

One of the Boiler houses and provision of the new boiler mentioned in my Report for 1924, is now complete, and a new chimney erected, and the emission of Black Smoke much reduced.

FISH FRYING PREMISES.

There is only one fish frying premises in the Borough :

Booth Road, Waterfoot.

which is visited regularly and found to be kept in a clean condition. The raw material has always been found to be of good quality.

BRAWN, BOILED HAM. SAUSAGE, ROAST PORK, AND OTHER PREPARED FOODS.

There are six of the above within the Borough, namely :

Fenton & Holden, Hall Street, Rawtenstall.

W. Berry, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

Hanson & Clegg, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

Wm. Hornung, Greenfield Street, Rawtenstall.

Crawshawbooth Co-op., Burnley Road, Crawshawbooth.

Waterfoot Co-op., Burnley Road, Waterfoot.

These premises are visited regularly and all raw material used in connection with the above trade has been found to be good and sound, and the work is cleanly carried out.

One of the works was given notice to clean and lime-wash the premises and to carry out the work by a much cleaner method.,

The works were much improved and extra labour was employed thus the whole place was conducted in a better manner.

TRIPLE DRESSING PREMISES.

There are two tripe dressing premises namely :—

1 Barley Holme Road, Crawshawbooth.

1 Well Street, Crawshawbooth.

These have been visited regularly and found to be well kept, the work being cleanly carried out.

GUT SCRAPING.

There is one gut-scraping premises, situate at Shaw-clough Road, Scout, Waterfoot.

During the year, the floors were taken up and re-laid in concrete.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Within the Borough there are 25 Licensed Slaughter Houses, but owing to the large area over which they are scattered it is difficult to keep them under proper supervision.

During the year the following meat and foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered, which upon examination were found to be unfit for human food and were destroyed.

Description.	Weight.	Disease.
6 Carcases of Beef	3006 lbs.	Tuberculosis
1 Carcase of Beef	246 „	Other Diseases.
3 Sheep	120 „	Asphyxiation.
34 Pork Hams	170 „	
182 Sheep Tongues	184 „	
35 Ox Livers		
600 Cabbages.		

DAIRIES, COWKEEPERS, AND MILK SELLERS.

- (1) Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, are they
periodically inspected Yes.
What is their condition Fair.
- (2) Have regulations been made under the order
of the L.G.B. (give Date) 17th May, 1894,
Revised 20th August, 1908.
Are they enforced Yes.
- (3) Amount of air space in cubic feet required
for each cow :—
(a) Where cows are habitually grazed 800 c.ft.
- (4) Cowkeepers :—
Total number of Cowkeepers 245
No. on Register 115
No. of Inspections during the year 245
- (5) Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than
cowkeepers) :—
Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors,... 2
On Registers 2
- (6) Any arrangement for Veterinary Inspection
of dairy cows give particulars None
- (7) Action taken (if any) as to Tuberculous milk None

It will be noticed from the above table, the number of farms there are within the Borough, out of this number six were found not to be limewashed on inspection; notices were served and on paying a second visit the work was found to have been carried out.

FAR BANK END FARM.—During the year the premises have been redrained and the water supply improved and overhauled.

MARINE STORE DEALERS.

Within the Borough there are two Marine Store dealers as follows :—

Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

Bolton Street, Cloughfold.

The bones, skins, and other offensive material are removed regularly. The complaint of last year recurred, and after interviewing the owner, the cause of complaint was removed.

CATTLE SALE YARDS AND AUCTION MARTS.

Within the Borough there are two of the above premises, as follows :—

W. Chadwick, Cattle Market, Hobson's Yard, Rawtenstall.

E. Ashworth, Johnny Barn Farm, Higher Cloughfold.

At the former the cattle and sheep sold are mostly for butchering purposes, and at the latter, dairy cows, etc., are sold by Public Auction as well.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The yard at Johnny Barn Farm, has been paved during the year.

DISINFECTION.

Number of houses disinfected 142
 Method (state disinfectant used) Izal, Jeyes fluid, Formalin.
 Are houses disinfected after (a) Tuberculosis Yes.
 „ „ „ (b) Measles, when requested.
 Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (Steam or
 otherwise) Steam
 No. of articles disinfected..... 698
 Where apparatus is situated The Ridge, Hareholme.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) (For infectious cases) : Removed by arrangement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board in their Ambulance.
- (b) (For non-infectious and accident cases) : Council owns two Motor Ambulances.
 (See attached Form for Removals and Mileage).

The Health Committee have also arrangements for inter-running with the adjoining Boroughs of Bacup and Haslingden, in cases of breakdown of our machines, and our machines reciprocate under similar conditions.

AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Manchester ...To	8	6	13	12	8	8	4	5	8	7	9	11	99
From ...	11	8	12	9	7	3	10	9	2	7	14	11	103
Portlands To... ..	6	4	6	1	3	4	...	2	4	5	2	1	38
From ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4
Aslingden To	22	18	9	15	24	25	12	20	21	...	17	17	200
From ...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
ry To	5	4	2	7	6	2	4	5	9	7	6	12	69
From ...	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	3	2	2	20
als	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	20	...	2	35
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Crington To	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
From ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
ackburn To	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	9
From ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	7
rnley To	0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	5
From ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
arrowford To	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
ackpool To	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
arwen To	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
amsbottom To	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
chdale To	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
.....To	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
leage	965	734	1121	1057	1014	734	722	956	884	885	1262	1167	11501
Total	59	46	47	46	55	47	34	45	55	54	54	58	600

DATE.	REMOVALS	MILEAGE
1924	492	9000
1923	297	9418
1922	217	7438
1921	174	5322
1920	207	6953
1919	137	4188
1918	122	4294
1917	137	4318
1916	127	4553
1915	148	4972
1914	112	4491
1913	65	

No 1. Ambulance commenced to run in 1913.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out by the Sanitary Authority; the work is done by day in all cases,. Refuse is disposed of on tips in various parts of the district.

Below are set out particulars of bins, ashpits, etc., in the Borough :—

No. of privy middens	43
No. of closets attached to these middens	43
No. of pail closets	524
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	585
No. of fresh water closets	2467
No. of waste water closets	3848
No. of portable receptacles for refuse	6108

		During Year 1925.	During Five years 1921-1925.
No. of Privy Closets	{ To Fresh W.C.'s	—	—
	{ To Waste W.C.'s	—	1
	{ To Pails etc.	—	—
No. Pail Closets	{ To Fresh W.C.'s	11	34
	{ To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
No. of Waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s ...		3	—
No. of Houses at which Movable Ash- bins have been substituted for fixed receptacles		4	17

OUTWORKERS.

During the year the following list of outworkers have been received from firms sending out-work to be done at the homes of the people :—

Name.	February.	August.
J. R. Brooks	—	—
J. H. Hirst	—	14
W. Hardman & Co.	—	—
Hoyle, Hoyle & Co., Ltd.	—	—
Joshua Trickett, Ltd.	—	3
Sir H. W. Trickett, Ltd.	—	27
Ashworth & Hoyle	—	—
J. H. Haworth & Co.	—	—

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Confectioners	48
Fish and Chip Shops	40
Fish Frying premisses	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	20
Cloggers and Boot Repairers	36
Saddlers	2
Milliners	14
Dressmakers	9
Tailors	12
Stocking Knitters	2
Cycle Makers	2
Blacksmiths	5
Plumbers	5
Cabinet Makers	6
Sheet Metal Workers	3
Marine Stores	2
Printers	5
Jewellers	4
Gut Scrapers	1
Tripe Dressers	2

I beg to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee, and all members of the Town Council, also the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor, and my Clerks, for their continual support during the Year.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. E. HOYLE, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Borough of



Rawtenstall.

REPORT

FOR THE

Year Ended December 31st, 1925.

OF THE

School Medical Officer.

Education Committee:

Chairman : ALDERMAN COMPSTON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : THE MAYOR (ALD. BARNES, J.P.)
Ex-Officio.

ALDERMAN SYKES.

COUNCILLORS KENYON, HAWORTH, BARRITT, J.P.,
CURLEY, KNEESHAW, HAMER, JACKSON, HARDMAN,
ROTHWELL AND TAYLOR.

COUNTY COUNCILLOR CARRIE WHITEHEAD, J.P.

THE REVS. J. B. CALLAWAY AND W. DRIVER, B.A.
MESSRS. G. R. HOLT, J. HARLING AND S. SCHOFIELD.
THE HON. CICELY K. BROOKS & MRS. P. TRICKETT,

School Medical Officer:

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.),

School Dentist:

A. BROOKS, L.D.S., Vic.

Assistant School Dentist:

A. BROOKS, L.D.S., Vic.

School Nurses:

MISS E. A. FITTON, C.M.B.

MISS E. PORTER, C.M.B.

Secretary of Education:

JAS. ED. KIRK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my eighteenth Annual Report of the Medical Inspection of the Elementary Schools during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

The Nursing Staff consists of two whole-time Health Visitors and School Nurses.

For convenience and ease in working, the Borough is divided into two districts of approximately equal area and population, and each Nurse is Health Visitor and School Nurse in her own district, as this is the obvious way to combine most advantageously the work of Maternity and Child Welfare with the School Medical Service.

This system has always worked well and quite doubled the usefulness of each Nurse in time saved in travelling.

Nurse Fitton is on duty at the Dental Clinic at Cloughfold on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings each week, and Nurse Porter always attends when Dr. Harry, of Rochdale, attends for the purpose of examining Eye, Nose and Throat cases specially submitted to him.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

A portion of St. James the Less Roman Catholic School in Constablelee has been enlarged and re-built. The alterations provide additional accommodation and improve the conditions in some of the classrooms; it is a pity that these new buildings, which are otherwise admirable, are close to a road over which a very large number of trams and heavy vehicles pass all day long; making the classrooms very noisy.

The Edgeside Church of England School is overcrowded with children, owing to the number of new houses recently built in the vicinity, but with these two exceptions all the schools have accommodation for nearly twice the numbers at present on their books. This state of things, whilst no doubt tending to increase the cost of administration is conducive to the health and comfort of the children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The children are prepared for examination by the School Nurse a day or two before the examinations

made, and the parents are aware of the date when the School Medical Officer will attend, and know they can be present if they wish. If the parents are not present at the routine inspection, and any defect is found, this is brought to their notice by a personal visit of the School Nurse, and they are advised to consult their own doctor as to treatment. If this course is followed the child is re-examined at a subsequent visit to the school or at one of the clinics. If for any reason the treatment is not undertaken by the patient's own doctor the parent is asked to attend with the child at one of the clinics for a personal interview with the School Medical Officer and arrangements are made for the treatment of the case, either at the Clinic or a general hospital or by Dr. Harry as may be required. All parents are therefore made fully aware of the need for treatment in every case, and of the means available for securing that treatment. This system is working well, and is of great convenience, especially to mothers of children, who are below school age, and who cannot spare time from their household duties to attend the routine inspection at schools, when they may have to wait an uncertain length of time before their children can be examined. The Workpeople's Hospital Fund has proved of the utmost value in securing treatment of defects which cannot be dealt with under the scheme of the Board of Education, for example: operations for such defects as hernia, naevi, phimosis talipes, etc.

The more important operations are done as a rule at The Royal Infirmary, Manchester, The Infirmary,

Bury, and massage and light and electrical treatment for the correction or post-operative treatment of deformities due to Poliomyelitis, Rickets and Talipes at the Grenfield Massage Centre at Haslingden. The last is being freely used and the results are awaited with interest.

Many more "special" cases are now sent for examination by local doctors and parents than was formerly the case.

The Board's schedule of inspection is followed and the following code groups were examined:—Entrants, 8 years old, 12 years old, and specials.

This system naturally involves disturbance of school arrangements, on a greater number of occasions than when the whole inspection was carried out by the School Medical Officer alone, but it is doubtful if the total time lost by the children is any greater, as each visit is of shorter duration, and the presence of a Nurse at the actual inspection conduces to smooth working and so saves time; it also relieves the teacher of the necessity of rendering assistance.

At most of the schools it is possible to set apart a classroom for the inspection without dislocating the work of the school very seriously, and at the remaining schools there is always a room at liberty.

The number of children examined at routine inspections was 1226, as compared with 1221; the increase is entirely due to the greater number of entrants, as the other two code groups are still diminishing in size due to the low birth rate during the war years.

(a) UNCLEANLINESS.—The number of unclean children has diminished still further and this I attribute as much to home visiting as to the school inspections made by the Health Visitors.

Home visiting is the most important of the duties of the Health Visitor in connection with our Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and its influence is felt and shown by the children of school age as much as by those under 5 years of age.

Verminous heads have become a thing of the past owing to the fashion of wearing the hair short, and for the sake of future generations of school girls it is to be hoped that it will long continue.

In the past much advice as to the benefit of short hair for girls was disregarded, now fashion has come to the aid of hygiene.

Verminous heads and bodies are not treated at the School Clinics, except to illustrate the method to mothers as it is felt that parents must be made to feel that they are responsible for the physical cleanliness of their children.

Faults in clothing, too, can be remedied better when there is a knowledge of home conditions. One or two cases of malnutrition due to heavy unsuitable clothing were noticed and, generally speaking, there is more danger to health from over than under clothing active children.

(b) MINOR AILMENTS.—A few more children suffering from minor ailments attended the School clinics for treatment than was the case in 1924, but

there were fewer than in 1923, and the number of attendances per case does not average two; this is in part due to the trivial nature of the ailment, and also to the practice of recommending patients to consult their own doctors when the ailment is more serious.

In 1925, 187 cases made 372 attendances, an average of 1.98, as compared with 169, with an average of 2.14 attendances in 1924, and 215 cases with average attendances of 2.33 in 1923, 261 with average attendances of 3.74 in 1922.

The following list shows the number and nature of the cases treated:—

Impetigo (face)	21
Impetigo (limbs)	26
Incised wounds, limbs... ..	34
Swollen glands due to alveolar abscesses, etc.	12
Ringworm, body... ..	2
Blepharitis	5
Other external eye defects	7
Septic sores, limbs	6
Septic sores, head	10
Anæmia... ..	15
Miscellaneous	49

(c) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—One hundred and forty cases were considered suitable for treatment and 119 of these were seen by Dr. Harry. (Note.—The remainder have been seen by him since the beginning of 1926, unless other forms of treatment than operation

were used.) Of the cases seen by Dr. Harry, 110 were treated by him at his Nursing Home at Rochdale, where the patients remain overnight after the operation, and return home next day.

These numbers are much in excess of those for 1924, when only 66 cases were treated by operation.

It is curious that the fine sunny Summer should have been followed by such a lowered resistance to disease as was noticed at the routine inspections in the Autumn, when affections of the nose and throat were very numerous.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.—Six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1925, and all received treatment under the County Tuberculosis Scheme. They were all cases of Tuberculosis of the Cervical Glands.

(e) SKIN DISEASES.—One case of Ringworm of the scalp and six of the skin were noticed at routine inspections, and eighteen cases of Impetigo; but many others were sent to the Clinics by parents and teachers.

(f) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.—There were twelve cases of Blepharitis, four of them associated with defects of vision.

(g) VISION.—One hundred and forty-eight cases of defective vision, including forty-nine already wearing glasses, were sent for further examination by Dr. Harry. Of these 111 were seen, and glasses prescribed for 103, of whom 94 had obtained or received glasses before the end of 1925.

Owing to pressure of work Dr. Harry was unable to see 37, but these have been dealt with since the commencement of the present year.

(h) ANAEMIA.—The very large number of cases of Anaemia noticed at routine examinations was not in accordance with our experience in former years, and were noticed chiefly in the Autumn, and it is evident that exposure to strong sunlight is not in itself beneficial to growing children. The majority of the affected children were in the eight year old group, and apart from being anæmic were well grown and well nourished. The long period of fine, hot, sunny weather in the early Summer, when the days were longest, coupled with late hours, proved too big a strain for them. In a word they were overtired children, not diseased. These cases improved rapidly when the days began to shorten and they had the benefit of a longer night's rest.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Influenza was very prevalent during January, and the early part of February, and it was necessary to close all the Elementary Schools from the 19th to the 27th of January, and on re-opening, the attendance was so poor that they were re-closed immediately, until the 9th of February. There were scattered cases of Scarlet Fever during the first nine months of the year, but in October the number of cases increased rapidly, especially at St. James the Less R.C. School, where building operations caused some overcrowding of classrooms, and the school was closed from the 5th to the 19th of October, and this checked the

spread of the cases. In November, St. Mary's C. of E. School became affected and this school was closed from 13th November to 30th. During the last three months of the year sixty-eight cases were notified, chiefly in the Rawtenstall district. In spite of the fact, that in nearly all the Schools there is accommodation for about twice the number of children on the books, it is the practice of teachers to group them too closely, and this makes the spread of infection a simple matter.

FOLLOWING UP.—Two classes of cases need following up :—

- (a) Those discovered at Routine Inspections at School.
- (b) Those notified day by day by Head Teachers as being absent from school, on account of illness, infectious or otherwise.

In both instances the procedure is the same, the School Nurse visits the home and interviews the child and parents, and informs them of the finding at Routine Inspection, or makes enquiry as to the absence from school.

The parents are informed of the need of obtaining Medical help when necessary, or, in the event of the illness being some slight ailment, a date is fixed for the child to return to school.

The School Nurse re-visits all cases at an early date to ascertain if treatment has been obtained, and, if in the case of minor ailments, parents are unwilling or unable to consult their own Doctor, the child is

told to attend at the nearest Clinic for treatment, which is undertaken by the Nurses, under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

The character and extent of this work is shown in Table IV.

A Nurse is on duty at the Cloughfold Clinic every morning at 9—11 .am. (Wednesday, 2—3 p.m.), and at Crawshawbooth on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9-30—10-30, and at Whitewell Bottom Council School, on Monday, and Friday, 9-30—10-30, and Wednesday afternoon, 2—3.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The methods employed and available for the treatment of defects have been indicated under finding of Medical Inspection and re-examinations and go to show that the methods employed are effective in securing appropriate treatment for over 90 per cent. of the cases.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There are no arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the physical training of school children, and there is no area organiser of physical training.

There are no school baths in this Borough.

On the whole parents are co-operating well and there is a growing tendency to regard conservative Dental Treatment more favourably than was the case when such was not available without cost.

Teachers have been helpful in facilitating the work of Medical Inspection, and the treatment of defects which are not observed at Routine Inspections, and which would otherwise be missed. I refer here to the cases notified at times other than at Routine Inspections.

There is no Juvenile Employment Committee.

I have already acknowledged the help given by teachers, and in conclusion desire to thank Mr. Kirk, the Secretary of Education, and his staff for their ready help, which has been at all times freely given.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.),

To the Members of the Education Committee:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Seventh Annual Report of the Dental Inspection and Treatment of the Elementary School Children during the year ending 31st December, 1925

For the information of the new members of the Committee, it is fitting at the outset to outline briefly the general working scheme. Three half-days during each week are devoted to inspection and treatment. Nurse Fitton is in attendance at the Clinic at each session, or at the inspections in the schools; her presence and personal knowledge of the children conduce to smooth working and efficiency.

The children who attend for treatment at the Clinic are selected at the systematic inspections carried out at the schools during the year. The age groups, 6 to 11 inclusive, are receiving attention at present, and each succeeding year adds another age group to those coming under observation.

In addition to those who attend for treatment as a result of these inspections, others under the heading "Specials," are either referred for treatment by Dr. Helm, or sent by parents or teachers when found to be suffering from acute pain or oral sepsis. So that the majority of the school population is at present coming under observation.

It follows, that by the time the whole school population becomes subject to systematic examination and treatment, more time during each week will have to be spent, if the scheme is to be successfully carried out.

We are always pleased to see parents attending at the Clinic with their children, and by a little chairside chat, point out to them the advantages to be gained by systematic treatment as opposed to haphazard extraction. At the same time, it is an interesting fact, that the visits of parents are becoming extremely rare. One cannot believe that this is due to indifference, but would seem to suggest that the parents have gained a larger degree of confidence in the help that is offered to them at the Clinic.

The teachers have been of great help in carrying out the inspections at the schools as expeditiously as possible. Some of them undoubtedly realise how much their influence can help to make the scheme a success.

In conclusion, I have to thank Mr. Kirk and his staff for their courtesy, and for the help which at all times has been freely given.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

A. BROOKS, L.D.S.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1226</u>

Number of other Routine Inspections ... Nil

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	165
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	<u>346</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>511</u>

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Defect or Disease		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Malnutrition	4	...	...	...
	Uncleanliness	4	...	2	...
Skin ...	Ringworm:				
	Scalp	1	...	...	...
	Body	3	...	3	...
	Scabies	...	...	12	...
	Impetigo	6	...	...	...
	Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)	2	...	...	...
Eye ...	Blepharitis	9	...	3	...
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	2	...
	Keratitis	...	...	...	...
	Corneal Opacities	...	2	...	...
	Defective Vision	54	...	33	...
	Squint	4	...	8	...
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	...
Ear ...	Defective Hearing	1	...	2	...
	Otitis Media	1	...	1	...
	Other Ear Diseases	2	...	...	...
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only ...	55	30	25	3
	Adenoids only	6	...	7	...
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	26	...	21	...
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.—Continued.

Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous	4	2	..	...
Defective Speech	...	8	...	2
Teeth--Dental Diseases	7	...	2	...
Heart and Circulation { Heart Diseases:				
		3	..	...
		...	...	...
	40	...	9	...
Lungs { Bronchitis	9	...	.	...
		...	..	...
		...	..	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
Tuber- culosis { Pulmonary:				
		...	...	...
	2	...	3	...
		...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
Nervous System { Epilepsy	2	...	3	...
	...	...	3	...
	...	2	...	...
Deform- ities { Rickets	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
Others Defects and Diseases	2	...	...	4

Numbers of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
1	2	3	4
Code Groups			
Entrants	496	74	14·9
Intermediates	369	56	15·2
Leavers	361	55	15·2
Total Code Gr'ps	1226	185	15·0
Other routine Inspections	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional
Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	To
Blind (including partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	...	...	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	..
		At other Institutions	...	...	..
		At no School or Institution ...	1	..	..
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	...	...	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	..
		At other Institutions	...	...	..
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	..
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	4	1	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	..
		At other Institutions	...	..	..
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	..
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools for the deaf	...	...	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	..
		At other Institutions	...	...	..
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	..
Mentally Defective	Feeble minded cases not noti- fiable to the Local Control Authority.	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	...	...	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	9	1
		At other Institutions	...	...	..
		At no School or Institution ...	1	1	..
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble minded	...	..	..
		Imbeciles	...	...	..
		Idiots	...	...	..
Epileptics	Suffering from sev- ere epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	...	...	..
		In Institutions other than Cer- tified Special Schools	...	...	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	1	..
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	..
	Suffering from epil- epsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	3	..
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	..

TABLE III.—Continued.

Physically Defective	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...
		At other Institutions	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		At other Institutions	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	1	2	3
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	13	18	31
		At other Institutions	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		At other Institutions	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	6	5	11
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools..	...	...	...
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	6	3	9
		At other Institutions	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.
Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1925.
TREATMENT TABLE.
Group I.--MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect. 1	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under Authority's Scheme 2	Otherwise 3	Total 4
SKIN—			
Ringworm-Scalp ...		3	3
Ringworm-Body ...	2	4	6
Scabies ...	...	...	...
Impetigo ...	48	6	54
Other skin disease ...	2		2
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (external and other)...	12	9	21
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	7	2	9
MISCELLANEOUS ...			
e.g , minor injuries, (bruises, sores, chilbl'ns &c)	116	89	155
TOTAL	187	63	250

GROUP II. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments.—Group I.).

Defect or Disease 1	No. of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme 2	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme 3	Otherwise 4	Total, 5
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	111	...	...	111
Other defect or disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—	—
Total	111	...	...	111

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under Authority's Scheme	...	...	103
(b) Otherwise	...	...	Nil.

Total number of Children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	94
(b) Otherwise	...	...	Nil.

GROUP III. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Total Number Treated
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment	
Under Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital. 1	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authorities Scheme. 2	Total. 3	4	5
110	2	112	7	119

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged:

	5.....	} Total 1757
	6 258	
	7 246	
	8 272	
	9 335	
Routine Age Groups	10 421	}
	11 225	
	12.....	
	13.....	
	14.....	

Specials (*see note d*) 177

Grand Total 1934

(b) Found to require treatment 1148

(c) Actually treated 767

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination... 819

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection 11
Treatment 118 } Total 129

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 1290

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth... 455
Temporary Teeth 2 } Total 457

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth... 13
Temporary Teeth 1449 } Total 1462

(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions Nil

(7) Other operations:—Dressings and Scalings.

Permanent Teeth... 45
Temporary Teeth ... } Total 45

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(i).	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	2
(ii).	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses	1457
(iii).	Number of individual children found unclean	11
(iv).	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	None
(v).	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken : —	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	None
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	None

